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The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Printed by THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, at the HEART and CROWN in Cornhill.

Meſſrs FLEETS,

The impartiality you have maintained during the political Diſputes, give me encouragement to expect you will give the following a Place in your Paper. ZUINGLIUS.

THE DISSENTER in the Evening-Poſt of the 11th current, charges the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province with *tyrannizing* over ſome of its inhabitants; by taking away the incomes of many *free* eſtates, to ſupport a miniſtry, which the owners of them, can't in conſcience attend; and inſinuate that the miniſters ſupported by this means are *Arians, Arminians* or *Pelagians*. The advice which this Writer had given, he ſays, reſpects *Rulers* and *Legiſlators*, and muſt be complied with by your *General Aſſembly* without delay, as ever you would hope for a ſpirit and fortitude to deliver yourſelves from the yoke laid upon your necks. 'As long as under colour of law, every pariſh can EXTORT from *all* its inhabitants, (except Anabaptiſts and Epiſcopalians) towards the ſupport of a miniſtry, which in conſcience *ſome of them* can't attend, you do the ſame thing that you grievouſly complain is done to you.'——Nay, as it relates to matters of *conſcience*, it is much more *criminal* than what you complain of: 'For you forcibly take money from *honeſt chriſtians* to ſupport *Arians, Arminians* or *Pelagians*, which they judge fundamentally wrong.'

From this repreſentation a perſon, unacquainted with the civil and eccleſiaſtical ſtate of the province, would conclude, that ſuch proviſion was made, by the province laws, for the ſupport of the ſtanding miniſtry, as ſome of its inhabitants have juſt reaſon to conſider as grievous, cruel *extortion*. But ſhould it be evinced, that every denomination of chriſtians, (Roman Catholicks only excepted) have full liberty to worſhip God according to the dictates of their conſciences; and ſhould it further appear, that no other proviſion is made for the ſupport of the ſtanding miniſtry than what ariſes from the nature of civil ſociety; it muſt be granted, that the government of the province is irreprehenſible; and that none of the inhabitants have juſt occaſion to complain of the laws, as impowering the ſeveral pariſhes to *extort* from ſome of their inhabitants; even tho' ſome of them may eventually be obliged to pay towards the ſupport of a miniſtry, which they cannot conſcientiouſly attend.

The firſt point to be eſtabliſhed, in order to vindicate the government of the province, is, that every denomination of chriſtians (Roman Catholicks excepted) have full liberty to worſhip GOD according to the dictates of their conſciences. That they enjoy this liberty is evident from no perſon's being fined, impriſoned, or otherwiſe puniſhed; merely for not attending the public worſhip of GOD, with any of the religious ſocieties by law eſtabliſhed. Every perſon is left to do it, with chriſtians of his own religious perſuaſion; however different they may be from the ſentiments of the ſtanding miniſtry. And ſo great is the mildneſs of the government, that ſuch an attendance has not always been *required*. A London Gentleman ſome years ago reſided in this province, who for a conſiderable time was a regular attendant on the public worſhip of GOD in the pariſh church, where he had taken his reſidence. But after ſometime he diſcontinued his attendance on the public worſhip of GOD, and was preſented to the Court of Seſſions. This gentleman pleaded in his defence, that he could not in *conſcience* join in worſhip with any of our religious aſſemblies, and being known to be a gentleman of an *enthuſiaſtic* turn, he was acquitted. With the like tenderneſs, ſome *enthuſiaſts* of the preſent day are treated. It is queſtioned whether a ſingle inſtance of their being treated in a different manner, for many years back, can be produced: Theſe facts fully evince, that every denomination of chriſtians have liberty to worſhip GOD according to the dictates of their conſciences. It is this liberty, and not an *exemption* of being *taxed* toward the ſupport of a ſtanding miniſtry, which the charter of the province grants to its inhabitants.

The other poſition to be ſupported, is, that no further proviſion is made by law for the ſupport of the ſtanding miniſtry, than what ariſes from the nature of civil ſociety. Should this be made good, it will follow, that none of the Inhabitants have reaſon to complain of the laws as grievous, oppreſſive or *extortive*, on the contrary, they ought to eſteem them *equitable* and *juſt*; tho' ſome perſons are obliged to pay towards the ſupport of a miniſtry, which in conſcience they cannot attend.——As a preliminary to the proof of this poſition, I beg leave to aſſume, (which I ſuppoſe will not be denied me) that every *civil* ſociety has a natural, inherent right to provide for its own good order and well being; and that, if ſuch ſociety judges an *eſtabliſhment* of an able, learned, orthodox miniſtry to diſpenſe the word of God to be neceſſary to theſe ends, it has a natural, inherent right to make proviſion for its ſupport. The aſſumption being granted, let us look back to the firſt ſettlement of the Province, and we ſhall find the ſettlers, who were proprietors of the ſoil, and veſted with the powers of legiſlation, were in principle *congregationaliſts* with reſpect to the form of church government. And from their known character it cannot be doubted but that they were fully perſuaded the *eſtabliſhment* of an able, learned, orthodox miniſtry to diſpenſe the word of God, would contribute very much to the good order and well being of the province. Being *congregationaliſts* themſelves they had a natural, inherent right to make proviſion for the ſupport of miniſters, ſettled on that plan of church government. Accordingly when they granted a townſhip, they generally, not to ſay invariably, did it on this expreſs condition, that the inhabitants within a time limited ſhould ſettle, an able, learned, orthodox miniſter. But as the laws did *not* point out any method to judge of the qualifications of a candidate miniſter, theſe were to be determined in a manner agreeable to the uſual practice of the Maſſachuſetts churches. When therefore the *ordaining* council found, that the pariſh had obſerved the ſteps preſcribed by law reſpecting the choice of a miniſter, judged the candidate duly qualified; and proceeded ſolemnly to ſeparate him to the work of the goſpel-miniſtry; he became to all intents and purpoſes legal *miniſter* of the pariſh, and juſtly entitled to that ſupport which the law had provided for him. The law indeed does not ſo much as require *ſolemn ordination*; but whenever the *electing* has been *regular*, the minister *elect* becomes *leg.l* miniſter of the pariſh, on his declaring his acceptance, and reſiding in the pariſh. So far as he derives his appointment and ſupport from the *laws of ſociety*, a miniſter may properly be conſidered as a *civil* officer of the ſtate, and has the ſame right to his ſalary which other civil officers have to theirs. None of his Diſſenters, however they may differ from him in ſentiment, have any reaſon to complain of having what they pay towards his ſupport, *extorted* from them: For one of the expreſs conditions of their *holding* their real eſtates, and enjoying town privileges, is their ſettling & maintaining a miniſter qualified as the law directs. Should they neglect to ſettle and ſupport ſuch a miniſter the General Aſſembly might equitably reaſſume their own grant; and diveſt the inhabitants of the pariſh of all their town privileges.—Neither have thoſe perſons who *purchaſe* eſtates in any pariſh, reaſon to complain of the law as *unjuſt*, becauſe it obliges them to pay a proportionable part of the miniſter's ſalary. For his ſalary may properly be conſidered as a *quit-rent* paid to the government, in conſideration of protection and defence.

Let us, for example, ſuppoſe a Farm to be put to ſale, whoſe annual income is 100 l. and which pays 10 l. yearly towards the Miniſter's ſalary, to ſee what effect the *miniſterial* tax will have on a purchaſer. In the caſe here put, it is evident that the neat annual income will be but 90 l. Every *purchaſer* of a Farm thus circumſtanced will conſider the *miniſterial* tax, as an incumbrance lying upon it, and will not give ſo much for it by one tenth part as he would have done, had it been clear from ſuch incumbrance. And if he buys it *one* tenth part *cheaper* than he would have done, had it not been ſubjected to the payment of miniſterial taxes, he has no reaſon to complain of the law, as *extorting* from him what he pays towards the Miniſter's ſupport. His differing in ſentiment from the pariſh Miniſter does not affect the merit of the caſe. If he is not able conſcientiouſly to attend on his miniſtry, he ought to eſteem that his *infelicity*, and not reproach the Government on this account.

The *Diſſenter's* bitter exclamation about Money being taken from *honeſt Chriſtians* for the ſupport of *Arians, Arminians* and *Pelagians* is, therefore, nothing to the point in hand; and it might have been, very well ſpared, had he not intended to caſt a ſlur on the characters, and leſſen the uſefulneſs of a ſet of Gentlemen who richly deſerve better treatment. Are not the Miniſters of this Province, as ſtrict in their morals, as exemplary in their conduct, and as ſcriptural in their preaching, as thoſe of any other part of chriſtendom? Do they not profeſs to believe that the ſacred ſcriptures contain a perfect rule of faith and practice? Do they not then act a conſiſtent part in calling no man, *Maſter*; ſince one is their Maſter, even CHRIST! They need not regard the reproachful names with which they are ſtigmatiſed: Great will be their reward, if they faithfully diſpenſe the Goſpel committed to their truſt!

I ſhall leave it to *our Boſton* friends to ſhew, that their averſion to an *American* Epiſcopate, eſtabliſhed by an Act of the Britiſh Parliament, is quite reconcileable with their being willing the Epiſcopalians ſhould enjoy *equal religious privileges with themſelves*. However it may not be amiſs to remind the DISSENTER, that it ill becomes him to be an advocate for *ſuch* an Epiſcopate, after the advice he has given the good people of the Province to oppoſe the authority of the King, and Parliament of Great Britain.

January 16, 1773. ZUINGLIUS.

Meſſrs. FLEETS. *Groton, Jan.* 14, 1773.

A Few Days ſince, this ancient and reſpectable Town met, to conſider of the Grievances, which the People in North America, and this Province in particular, labor under, &c. at which time the VOTES & PROCEEDINGS of the Town of Boſton were read; and, after ſuch debates as might reaſonably be expected, from men, inſpired by the genius of America, with a thorough knowledge of the conſtitution of this Country, and its connection with, and dependance upon Great Britain, a reſpectable Committee was choſen to conſider the Matters before the Town, and report at the adjournment of the Meeting.—I am ſo hearty a friend to the cauſe, that I would by no means hurt it by improper meaſures; and leſt, I ſhou'd be, in any degree, an occaſion of this, I want to be informed, in ſome things that appear to me to be the main ground of our Grievances. My Brethren of all denominations were too well agreed in Town-Meeting for me to obtain from their debates and conſultations the ſatisfaction I deſired; and I feared my *underſtanding* or *honeſty* would be doubted of if I made a queſtion of what no one elſe made a doubt about, otherwiſe I might have ſaved myſelf and you the trouble of this Letter.—The violations of our Rights, tho' appearing in numerous inſtances, ſeem to originate mainly from two ſources, —Our Governor's obeying the inſtructions of the King—and the Parliament of Britain exerciſing juriſdiction over the Colonies.—The former of theſe I have long conſidered, and after all I have heard or read, am not ſatisfied that when the King with his covenant with this People reſerved to himſelf the right of appointing their Governor it was not neceſſarily implied that he would have a right to inſtruct him, in the exerciſe of powers confeſſedly belonging to the prerogative; nor can I think of any advantage that would accrue to us if the Governor ſhould ſecrete all his inſtructions and take wholly to himſelf the odium of any unpopular meaſures: or that he would be expoſed to any ſeverer reſentment than he is now by obeying inſtructions—I wiſh to be further informed in this matter.

With regard to the authority of Parliament over the Colonies in general, ſome of which have been conquered from an enemy, and others under diverſe civil eſtabliſhments, I am *not* immediately concerned to enquire; but with regard to this Province in particular, I obſerve, it is abundantly aſſerted that we are & ever were intitled to all the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects, &c. If we are, is it not from the laws of the realm? and does not this neceſſarily imply that theſe laws are obligatory on us? Or, in other words, does not our pleading Britiſh Acts of Parliament that were in force before the Colonies were ſettled, or have been made ſince, neceſſarily imply that our fathers when they came into this land bro't with them the laws of the realm, and are ſtill obligated to obey the ſupreme authority of the nation, the acts of which they plead for protection or other advantages? I am not in doubt whether any infringement is made on our rights, for whether we are injured by the operation of Acts of Parliament; but this may be from an undue or improper uſe of lawful authority, as well as from the Parliament's aſſuming authority that does not conſtitutionally veſt in them; and it is equally poſſible, that we may hurt our cauſe, by improper meaſures, or quietly ſubmitting under our burdens—I ſhall diligently conſult your Paper for ſatisfaction in theſe particulars; hoping to obtain it before the adjournment of the Meeting; as without ſome further light I ſhall not think it prudent to act; and the conſequence of my inactivity I know not.

Yours, A, B, C.

Meſſrs FLEETS,

"*The Senſe of an Oath ought to be conſidered. No Man can by an Oath be obliged to any Thing beyond, or contrary to the true meaning of it. Private Men who ſwear obedience, ad Legem, ſwear no Obedience contra Legem.*" SIDNEY.

A Covenant is a mutual Compact between two Parties, both equally bound on their Parts—Thus Man in a State of Innocence, *Adam* was bound to obey, and God to reward. Each Party to mind the performance of his own Engagement. Whatever Records we read *Oaths* are covenant Agreements between Man and Man, whatever Party was guilty of a Breach was guilty of *Perjury*. When a Man enters into a Compact he will not be *Fool-hardy* enough to *bind himſelf* with a ſolemn Oath, while the other Party is left *unreſtrained* and checked by no Power but their *own Wills*. It is no Compact unleſs *both Parties* are on equal Terms. Neither in a Court of Juſtice any Inſtrument be valid unleſs the Parties *voluntary* acceded to it. Now on this Footing Oaths are to be eſtabliſhed. Not *by Force*, but *voluntary*. Where Parties ſhould be bound with an Oath the Breach of their Compact muſt be *ſimply* ſinful. Now I appeal to the World whether a free Importation of Molaſſes is in *itſelf* ſinful. It muſt be granted it is not—Then impoſing a Tax upon that Commodity is a Violation of the Property of an Inferior; and impoſing an Oath is contrary to its true Intent, and whatever Stratagem thoſe unlawful Proceedings force him to, the Evil is the Impoſer's own doing and the Sinfulneſs accruing muſt return upon his own Pate. Oaths are not boundleſs, they have ſome Standard whereby to poize their Validity. So *ſacred* are their Natures, no wiſe Community ſuffers every *ſlobber Chops* of a Cuſtom Houſe to adminiſter them; but in theſe enlightened Times every Officer in the Cuſtoms is become a *Saint*. A *Tide-Waiter* will ſcrew up his ſanctified Mouth, and draw away your Property, while he pronounces his Anathemas againſt *Violators of Oaths*. Ye blind Guides who ſtrain at a Gnat and ſwallow a Camel! who are ſtartled at the *ſound* of Words, but in *action* neglect the weighty Matters of the Law *Juſtice* and *Equity*. Shall the honeſt Merchant be fleeced of his Property by a lawleſs Tribe who are uncontrouled and like a Band of *Pirates* board his Ship and *demand* the Produce of his Voyage—Can HE who views the Actions of Men be ſo far favourable to this abandoned Banditti as to ſuffer the honeſt Chriſtian to be forced to theſe two Extreams either to deliver up his honeſt Produce to thoſe who have no more right to it than the Inhabitants of Greenland, or remain under the awful Guilt of *Perjury*?—*Impoſſible*. *The Laws of God are juſt and righteous*, agreeable to which the Actions of Men muſt be, *otherwiſe* whatever Name, Sanction, Form, or whatever elſe they may give to their Proceedings are *vain, null* and *void*. We will ſuppoſe a number of Pirates to enter a Veſſel that has twelve Bags of Money aboard, and they have got ſix of them, ſhould preſent a Piſtol to the Maſter's Breaſt and *force* him to hold up his Hand while the Pirate adminiſters his particular Form, that he has got *no more*? Would the Captain be bound by the Form adminiſtered to deliver up his other ſix Bags, or be guilty of Perjury? Would even Mr. X—— be ſo ſtrenuous as to comply with this *Piratical* Oath?—Exactly applicable is the preſent Proceedings to the Molaſſes Trade. In the firſt place the *Right* is equal; if ſo, their *treatment* may be equal. Their *Tendencies* are more equal; even a Man that would comply with the demands of the *Pirate*, ought not here, becauſe he only hurts *Individuals*; but in the other, a *Community* is in Danger. If by this Form they can oblige me to deliver up my Molaſſes, by the ſame Form they can oblige me to deliver up my Property of EVERY KIND—my *Wife*, my *Children*, and MY OWN LIFE. *Power* may juſtify this, but *Right* cannot, and remember the Laws of *God* are eſtabliſhed on *Right*. So great is the caution in Courts of Juſtice, no Criminal is put on Oath, if no Evidence, the Criminal muſt go clear even if there is violent Preſumption. In the Eye of Law the Criminal's Oath is not valid. In ſhort there is no ſuch Thing as an Oath where a Perſon muſt condemn himſelf. *Star Chamber* Tyranny may be pleaded, but Perſons acting unlawful does not prove it lawful. If our pious Forefathers were too much governed by Zeal and ſubmitted to their Families and their own Ruin, rather than (as ſome call it) Foreſwear themſelves, it is *no* Rule for us to go by; we ſhould ſteer clear of the Rocks whereon they ſplit, and make good that ſaying, every Generation grows wiſer and wiſer. "Too much Zeal makes a bad Cauſe worſe." As *Men* we are obliged to comply with the Demands of Power. If a Tyrant uſurps the Laws, while he has Power, we muſt ſubmit, becauſe we cannot do otherwiſe; and the Laws of Nature forbid us to ruſh heedleſs to extirpate him; but we may with Juſtice, (although we have ſworn Alegiance to him as King while he acts as ſuch) endeavour by all means and ways to ſpill his Blood for the recovery of our Rights, and when we are *able*, ſhould we *actually do it*, the Action would be juſtifiable both in the Eyes of *God and Man*. The Laws of *God* are not to be governed by *Men*. *Power belongs to God*, but is not extended to *Men* below to *force* their fellow Mortals to two *Extreams*, either to be *fleeced* in this World, or *damned* in that to come. Adieu, CASSIUS.

For the TEETH and GUMS.

Jacob Hemet

DENTIST to her *Majeſty*, and the Princeſs *Amelia*,

Begs Leave to recommend to the Public,

his newly diſcovered *Eſſence of Pearl*, and *Pearl Dentifrice*; which he has found to be greatly ſuperior not only in elegance, but alſo in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made uſe of for complaints of the *Teeth* and *Gums*: Particularly, they will *preſerve the Teeth* in a perfect ſound ſtate, even to old age; they render them white and beautiful, without in the leaſt impairing the enamel; *faſten* ſuch as are looſe, keep ſuch as are already decayed from becoming worſe, prevent the *Teeth-Ach*, perfectly cure the *Scurvy in the Gums*, and make them grow *firm* and *cloſe* to the teeth; they likewiſe render the breath delicate, ſweet, and remedy almoſt all thoſe diſorders that are the conſequence of ſcorbutic gums.

Sold (by appointment of Mr. Hemet) wholeſale and retail by *W. Bayley*, Perfumer, in Cockſpur-ſtreet, near the bottom of the Hay-market, London; and at *William Scott*'s Iriſh Linen Store, near the Draw-Bridge, Boſton, in New-England.

quid page 202 Duid molas' act pa. 9 Vol. 2

See Charter pa 1077. vol, 2 vid. page, 1114. see list of Grievances pa. 1100. vid. pa. 1085

(1) See Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2

PROCEEDINGS of the Town of *Marlborough.*

To the Committee of Correſpondence for the Town of Boſton.

GENTLEMEN,

BEING all engaged in one common Cauſe, viz. that of aſſerting and maintaining our Rights and Privileges, ſhall contribute every Thing in our Power towards the reſtoring the ſame to their priſtine Purity.

We have here incloſed the Reſolves and Proceedings of this Town for your candid Peruſal; hoping that each Town aſſiſting and uniting like a Band of Brothers, may baniſh Tyranny from our Land.

We remain your's, &c.

By Order of the Committee,

HEZEKIAH MAYNARD, Chairman.

Marlborough, January 7, 1773.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Marlborough, *duly warned and legally aſſembled on Monday 28th of December, A. D. 1772, to hear the Votes and Proceedings of the Town of Boſton, &c. Voted to chooſe a Committee to prepare a Draft to lay before the Town, and Inſtructions for the Repreſentative, and to correſpond with the Committee of the Town of Boſton, &c.——The Town then proceeded and made choice of Meſſieurs Hezekiah Maynard, Alpheus Wood, Edward Barns, Jonas Morſe, jun. and Daniel Harrington, and adjourned to January 5th, 1773, One o'Clock afternoon——At which time the ſaid Committee reported as follows, viz.——*

THAT Slavery has ſomething very ſhocking in its nature, and that Death, perhaps, is more eligible than ſuch a ſtate; and once the mournful Tragedy is compleated, then to awake and have our eyes open, would be intolerable, that it once was in our Power to have prevented it.

We deſire with the ſincereſt returns of gratitude to the Head of Influences, to acknowledge his goodneſs in ſpiriting ſo great a part of our metropolis to endeavour the recovering and maintaining by all lawful means, our Rights and Priviledges both civil and ſacred, which He has (notwithſtanding our ſins) favoured us with, and do now return our thanks to you for the noble exertions lately made in the cauſe of Liberty, and at the ſame time hope you will perſevere in all conſtitutional ways for the full recovering and maintaining the ſame; with an entire dependance on the Lord of Hoſts, who has always ſupported his Church and People againſt their tyrannical and barbarous Enemies, and who we hope will now appear for us, and in his own righteous way grant the Salvation needed for his people, for which we hope Glory will be given to the name of Him who is the Captain of our Salvation. So with all reſpect we are with you, true and loyal ſubjects in common with Great Britain; the true Conſtitution of which we deſire in all lawful ways to maintain.——Therefore do

Reſolve 1ſt. *That the Inhabitants of this Earth are naturally Free, and while in a ſtate of nature, have a right to do themſelves Juſtice when their Rights are invaded.*

Reſolve 2dly. *That Mankind have a right and power to form themſelves into Societies, make Compacts, Covenants, and juſt Laws, ſo as to form a good and equitable Rule of Government.*

Reſolve 3dly. *That it is the opinion of this Town that the Britiſh Nation have enjoyed, perhaps, as complete a ſyſtem of government as any Nation whatever, agreeable to, and by which the King was as much bound as the People, and had no longer right by the Conſtitution and his Coronation Oath to the Throne, than during the time of ruling according to the ſame; and in extreme caſes when a Prince breaks through and treads down the fundamental laws of his country, and deſtroys the noble Conſtitution thereof, and ſets himſelf to deſtroy Liberty and Property, with the holy Religion of God's covenanted people, and all that is near and dear to them, and inſtead of ſupporting Virtue and Holineſs, doing Juſtice and loving Mercy, and walking humbly with God, he grows haughty, unjuſt, and a Tyrant, uſing arbitrary Power, introducing Popery, and all manner of Debauchery and wickedneſs; then that free-born People are not required by the Religion of Jeſus Chriſt, to ſubmit themſelves as Slaves to ſuch irreligious Tyranny, but may make uſe of ſuch power as God has given them, to preſerve and defend themſelves, and recover and ſupport their Laws and Liberties civil and religious, and this muſt be admitted by all who approve that happy Revolution bro't about by the hand of divine Providence in 1688.*

Reſolve 4thly. *As the opinion of this Town, that the whole Britiſh Empire is under very alarming Circumſtances, in that, the Conſtitution of the Nation being in part broken over; the Rights of the People invaded, great Inroads made upon their Liberty in an arbitrary manner; their Freedom, Property and Priviledges, civil and religious, in danger of being wholly taken from them, notwithſtanding all the conſtitutional Remonſtrances and Petitions that have been made uſe of.*

Reſolve 5thly. *That the Britiſh Colonies in America, and this province in particular have a Right to all the Immunities, Priviledges and Liberties, granted to them by Royal Charter, and Acts of parliament.*

Reſolve 6thly. *That the people of this province have ever been a loyal people, and never forfeited their Charter-Rights, &c. by any diſloyalty whatſoever, and that they have good right to hold and enjoy their Property and Priviledges, and no Power on Earth has any juſt right to alienate them from the Owners, without the Conſent of themſelves or Repreſentatives.*

Reſolve 7thly. *That the many Acts of Parliament impoſing in late Years, Duties on this, as well as the other Colonies, and the tolerating a Romiſh Prieſt, and appointing Papiſts to high places of Truſt in the Britiſh Dominions, and alſo in eſtabliſhing the Salaries of ſeveral of the firſt Men in this province, and alſo of the Judges of the Superior Court, and making them Independant of the People, the great Extention of the Admiralty Office, the Quartering Soldiers upon us in time of Peace, the arbitrarily demanding and treacherous giving up of Caſtle-William, our chief Fortreſs, the ſhedding innocent Blood, as in the horrid Maſſacre in Boſton the Fifth of March 1770, all which we look upon unconſtitutional, and carries a bad Aſpect, &c.*

Reſolve 8thly. *That this Province, and every individual town and perſon ſeparate or together have a right to Petition his Majeſty for a redreſs of Grievances according to the Bill of Rights, and other Acts of Parliament, and that the aſſertion of a corrupt Miniſtry, a Lord Hillſborough, the Baronet of Nettleham, or any other Tools of arbitrary Power, proclaiming to the contrary or their withholding Petitions and Remonſtrances from King and Parliament, is denying and withholding Juſtice, and is unconſtitutional, and deſerves our reſentment.*

Reſolve 9thly. *That when a People juſtly complain of illegal Acts of Parliament which are contrary to the Conſtitution of the Nation, and Petition to the Throne in a proper way for relief——To be denied a Hearing and called Seditious and guilty of Treaſon againſt his Majeſty, as has been the caſe, is totally ſubverſive of the Conſtitution, and a great Indication of much Corruption, and a ſign of wicked Rulers, and that the Glory of ſuch a People is departing or already gone, which calls aloud on ſuch a People to exert themſelves in the cauſe of their God and Country; for the caſe is very dangerous, and there ſhould be no delay in this matter.*

Reſolve 10thly. *As the Opinion of this Town that the Province is in the utmoſt danger of being ruined, and that it is time, yea, more than time to rouſe out of Security, and to conſider of the Danger we are in, of being ſtripped of the Priviledge of Trials by Juries, and of being deprived of a Counſel of our own chooſing and ſupporting, which is now ſought after by theſe mercenary Wretches, who are ſo ſordidly detached from all good, as that they are endeavouring to enſlave this Country in Miſery by ſtripping the People of their Religion, Liberty, and Property.*

Reſolve 11thly, Laſtly. *That every Town not only in this Province, but in all the Engliſh Colonies, and elſewhere in the Britiſh Dominions, ought to furniſh themſelves with every thing neceſſary, that is lawful and commendable in the ſight of God, in order to ſave and defend themſelves, and regain ſupport and ſecure our Lives, Properties, Liberties and Priviledges civil and ſacred, and that without any further Delay.*

By Order of the Committee,

HEZEKIAH MAYNARD, Chairman.

The above Reſolves being twice read, and a Vote called for, paſſed in the Affirmative, Nem. Con.

A Motion then being made to add two others to the Committee of Correſpondence above named; the Town then proceeded to make Choice of Doct. Samuel Curtis and Mr. William Boyd.

Voted the foregoing Proceedings be recorded upon the Town Book.

Atteſt, ABRAHAM WILLIAMS, Moderator.

A true Copy as on Record.

WINSLOW BRIGHAM, Town-Clerk.

REPRESENTATIVE's INSTRUCTIONS.

WE his Majeſty's moſt obedient and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Marlborough, having taken into conſideration, on the one hand, the happy condition of ourſelves and anceſtors under the happy reign of two as glorious Princes as ever fill'd the Britiſh throne; while on the other hand, we reflect on the ſad and deplorable condition we ſeem to be in of having our Rights and Privileges, both civil and ſacred, taken from us, and being alarmed with a new invaſion of our Rights, viz. The making our Superior Judges dependent on the Crown for their ſupport; we can no longer ſit eaſy, and ſee our Rights, which are as dear to us as our lives, torn from us one after another. Therefore we think it our duty boldly and reſolutely to reſiſt the attempts of thoſe, who ſeem by their conduct, determined to bring us into bondage, if it may be a means, under God, of our deliverance from ſlavery; And as we have ſo much of our privileges continued to us as the meeting of our General Aſſembly twice a year for his Majeſty's ſervice; and likewiſe we have the privilege at preſent of a man to repreſent us in that auguſt Aſſembly: *And now Mr. Bent,* as you are the Man who is to repreſent us in that grand Aſſembly, we give you our Inſtructions in the following manner.

1ſt, We would deſire you to uſe your utmoſt in preſerving the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, that great Bulwark of the Engliſh Nation, inviolate to the lateſt poſterity.

2ndly. We deſire you to join with your brethren in all proper meaſures which ſhall be thought fit to come into, in order to obtain our violated Rights, and to have our Rights, both Civil and Sacred, continued to us according to our Charter, till time ſhall be no more: And in particular, in petitioning our moſt gracious ſovereign, our political father, that he would hear us of his clemency, and give us an anſwer of peace; and treat us according to the account we have of earthly parents, that if a ſon aſk a fiſh, will not give him a ſtone; or if he aſk an egg, would not give him a ſcorpion; and not treat us as Rehoboam did his ſubjects, to make his little finger thicker than his father's loins.

3dly. We would recommend to you to take the conduct of thoſe three worthies for your pattern, the account whereof you have in the third chapter of Daniel, when that impious and arbitrary Monarch Nebuchadnezar had made his formidable image, whoſe height extended to threeſcore cubits, and commanded all his ſubjects to fall down and worſhip that dumb Devil, ſo contrary to the laws of God, and the reaſon which man's creator hath given him; yet they were ſo ſtupid as to obey that execrable edict: But behold there were three true Sons of Liberty, not ſons by birth, but captives obtain'd by conqueſt of war, who refus'd to obey the King's command; when the King was inform'd that theſe men did not obey his command, then the King commanded them to be bro't before him, and the King ſpake and ſaid, Is it true, O Shadrack, Meſheck & Abednego, that ye do not ſerve my gods, nor worſhip the golden image which I have ſet up? Now if ye be ready that at what time ye hear the ſound of the flute, &c. ye fall down and worſhip the image which I ſet up, well: But if ye worſhip not, ye ſhall be caſt the ſame hour into the midſt of the burning fiery furnace; and who is that God that ſhall deliver you out of my hand? Shadrack, Meſheck and Abednego anſwered and ſaid, we are not careful to anſwer thee in this matter; if it be ſo, our God whom we ſerve is able to deliver us out of thine hand: But if not; Be it known unto thee O King, that we will not ſerve thy Gods, nor worſhip the golden image which thou has ſet up. ——And we ſhall leave it to every one to make application as they think proper.

4. We ſhould be glad there could be a day of faſting and prayer throughout the province, but we have no reaſon to think the governor will conſent to ſuch a propoſal. Therefore we deſire you to move to the houſe to recommend it to all the towns in the province in their private capacity to ſet apart a day of faſting to humble ourſelves before Almighty God, and likewiſe to implore the aſſiſtance of the Ruler above the Skies, who has the hearts of all men in his hand, and can turn them which way he pleaſeth, that he would make bare his arm, in defence of his church and people, as he did in the days of that proud and haughty monarch, who inſolently ſaid, Who is the Lord, that I ſhould obey his voice, I know not the Lord, neither will I obey his voice, to let Iſrael go; and likewiſe to do for us, as he did for his ſervant of old, to turn the counſels of thoſe AHITHOPHELS into fooliſhneſs; and for our encouragement to conduct in this manner, has never ſaid to the ſeed of Jacob, ſeek ye my face in vain.

By order of the Committee,

HEZEKIAH MAYNARD, Chairman.

The above inſtructions being read, and a vote call'd for, paſs'd in the affirmative.

Atteſt, ABRAHAM WILLIAMS, *Moderator.*

A true Copy. WINSLOW BRIGHAM, *Town-Clerk.*

A Negro Female Child of a good Breed to be given away. Enquire of the Printers.

WESFORD, January 15th, 1773.

Gentlemen,

WE the committee of the town of Weſford, being deſired by the inhabitants to return a reſpectable anſwer to the Boſton committee, expreſſive of the great obligations we are under, &c. as appears by one of their votes which with the reſt of the proceedings is incloſed, would gladly have diſpenſed with the taſk, not from any diſaffection to the cauſe, nor we hope want of gratitude in us, but from a thorough conviction of our inability to return an anſwer adequate to the obligations we are under to ſuch diſtinguiſhed merit, ſo conſpicuous in the inhabitants of Boſton, and eſpecially in you, Gentlemen, who have ſo clearly and candidly publiſhed to the world the rights of the coloniſts in general, and this province in particular, together with a liſt of the violations and infringements of thoſe rights, whereby the eyes of many who have not the opportunity of informing themſelves concerning thoſe important matters, are opened to ſee the impending danger.

We can, gentlemen, with pleaſure inform you that the meeting was as full as is common for the choice of town officers, and that all the votes that paſſed at the meeting were unanimous; and further that the people here are ſo far from being *quiet and undiſturbed at the late meaſures* that, they are determined to coincide with the town of Boſton in any meaſures which may be concluded upon as beſt for the removal of the burdens we at preſent labor under; this we think we can ſafely do, in confidence that the town of Boſton will not adopt any plan that may lay us open to the cenſure of thoſe who watch for our halting.

We flatter ourſelves that as the General Court is now ſitting, ſomething will be done reſpecting the premiſes; in which belief we ſubſcribe ourſelves, with great reſpect and eſteem,

Gentlemen your much obliged humble ſervants,

To the Gentlemen, the Committee of Correſpondence at Boſton.

SAMUEL GARDNER,
JONATHAN MINOT,
JOHN ABBOT,
ASAPH FLETCHER,
NATHANIEL BOYNTON.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Weſford,* legally aſſembled at the Meeting-Houſe the 12th of January, 1773; the following Votes were paſſed.

WHEREAS we have received from the town of Boſton, a Pamphlet containing the proceedings of ſaid town, in conſequence of a rumour, which now, alas we find to be too true, viz. —That the Judges of the Superiour Court are made not only independent of the people, but abſolutely dependent on the crown for their ſupport; this we apprehend to be a very dangerous innovation and if continued may be attended with the moſt direful conſequences.

Voted, That this town heartily join in ſentiment with their Boſton brethren, and are of opinion that our rights appear to be ſtated by them with great perſpicuity and candor, are ſorry they are obliged to ſay that the infringements and violations of ſaid rights are too notorious to be denied.

Voted, That a committee be choſen to correſpond with Boſton or any other town, as occaſion may require, that ſo there may be a free communication of ſentiments throughout the province.

Voted, That this committee conſiſt of the five following gentlemen, viz. Mr. Samuel Gardner, Capt. Jonathan Minot, Deacon John Abbot, Dr. Aſaph Fletcher, and Mr. Nathaniel Boynton.

Voted, That this committee be deſired to return a reſpectful anſwer to the Boſton committee, expreſſive of the great obligations we are under to the town of Boſton in general, and to them in particular, for their noble and generous exertions in the cauſe of their country, and of our readineſs to coincide with them in any meaſures that may be concluded upon, as beſt for the redreſs of thoſe grievances ſo juſtly complained of.

Voted, That as the General Court is now ſitting our Repreſentative is hereby inſtructed to uſe his utmoſt endeavours for the removal of thoſe grievances, which if perſiſted in threaten the country with entire ruin.

Voted, That the thanks of this town be given to that diſintereſted patriot, the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; for his care and zeal diſcovered upon this occaſion, and for the many ſacrifices he has made to the cauſe of liberty, and who altho' a gentleman of independent fortune (perhaps not inferior to any of the Marblehead gentry) can with the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction ſee others live and enjoy the ſweets of life as well as himſelf.

Voted, That an atteſted copy of theſe our proceedings be tranſmitted to the Boſton committee, and that the above gentlemen be deſired to encloſe them in their letter to ſaid committee, and forward them as ſoon as may be.

The aboveſaid Votes were all unanimouſly paſſed in a very full meeting. A true Copy from Record.

Atteſt. ZAC. WRIGHT, Town-Clerk.

Meſſ'rs FLEETS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

THE *modern Doctrines* exhibited in the Prints, have ſo compleat an *Union* with thoſe deteſted Principles, which actuated *Sir Edmund Andros* and his abandoned Minions, that lately reading the Tranſactions of thoſe *never-to-be-forgotten* Times, I could not but ſelect a *few* among the *many* of their *actuating Principles* for the Peruſal of the Publick.——Judge Dudley in anſwer to ſome who pleaded the "*Rights of Engliſhmen*"—ſaid —"*You muſt not expect the Privileges of Engliſhmen to follow you to the Ends of the Earth.*"——Another Paragraph in their Annals is, "*That the King's Subjects in New-England did not differ much from Slaves, and the only Difference was, they were not ſold and bought.*"——Another, "*That the Engliſh plantations (in particular New-England) are no part of the Britiſh Empire of England, but like Wales and Ireland which were conquered and belonged to the Dominion of the Crown of England, and that therefore he that wears the Crown of England, may ſet up Governments over them which are* DESPOTIC *and* ABSOLUTE, *without any regard to* MAGNA-CHARTA; *and that, whereas in Barbadoes, Jamaica, Virginia, &c. they have their Aſſemblies, that's only from the Favor of the Prince, and not that they could pretend right to ſuch Privileges of* ENGLISHMEN."—The *Sum total* of theſe Paragraphs how *nearly connected* with many in a late Governor's Speech is left to Judgment. Sir *Edmund Andros* with a few of his Council made a Law, "*prohibiting any Town-Meeting except once a Year.*" The Inhabitants of the Country were *ſtartled* at this Law, as being apprehenſive the Deſign of it was to *prevent* the People in every Town *from* Meeting, to make *Complaints* of their *Grievances.* Whether the *ſame Law* would not be very agreeable to *ſome now in Power,* is quickly determined by examining a *late Meſſage* to the Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton in Town-Meeting? May the preſent Generation act worthy their Foreſathers.—— ——

A Lover of Liberty.

TO BE SOLD,
A ſmall Quantity of choice
FLAX-SEED
too good for Exportation. Enquire of the Printers.

Genuine *Turlington's* Balſam,
in large and ſmall Bottles,
to be ſold Cheap at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill.

(5) vid page 177. (4) see Speech page 213. A vid protest page, 205. (3) vid magna Charta page 798. vol. 2. see Lord Chatham speech page 534 vol. 3 & see List of Grievances to Find more about these violations page 1100, &c. (1) vid Bill of Rights pa. 1053, Vol. 2. (2) Gov. Barnard—see pa. 1089, &c.

* vid pa. 60 Vol. 3. ——see their Names pa. 1087. V. vid page 1085 & see under Speeches Index Vol. 3.
2 vid Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2. 0 vid pa. 7 & 309. Vol. 3 ——# vid under Grenada Index Vol. 4.

LONDON,

Nov. 3. Mr. Wilkes, in conſequence of the bare-faced impudence of returning Townſend, will now have 1000l. per ann. ſettled upon him for life by the city.

The betts at the Weſt End of the Town are five to ten, that we have a War in ten months, notwithſtanding our pacific reſolution.

General Monckton is ſo bad in his health, that it is feared he will not be able to proceed on the voyage of the Superviſion.

DUBLIN, [*Ireland*] Oct. 13.

We hear from London, that a celebrated field Preacher there affects to ſtile himſelf the ſucceſſor of Mr. Whitefield; and whenever he ſpeaks of him in his ſermon he ſtiles him his great predeceſſor. He is, however, ſuperior to any of his predeceſſors or cotemporaries, in adapting his addreſſes to his hearers to temporary circumſtances as they occur. A few days ſince he was preaching to a very large congregation on Hempſtead heath; in the middle of his diſcourſe the clouds gathered, and a very heavy ſhower ſucceeded; he was bare headed, and ſeemed to pay no attention to the rain, till he ſaw many of his hearers beginning to depart. He then called out, "Brethren, brethren, how refreſhing is this ſhower that the Lord hath ſent—let me aſk you one queſtion—What do you think they would give in hell for ſuch a ſhower?—I am certain you will not fly from the gift of God, that the very devils envy you the enjoyment of." —It had the deſired effect, & his hearers were ſoon piouſly wet to the ſkin.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 15.

"*An Account of the Miſfortunes of the Brig Norwich-Packet, and the Loſs of Capt. Cheſter, late Commander of ſaid Brig, as related by* Douglaſs Woodworth, *Chief Mate, viz.*

"She ſailed from New-London 21ſt of Auguſt, and on the 16th of Sept. in a gale of Wind at E.N.E. half after 12 o'clock at night, the Brig overſet, upon which Capt. Cheſter ordered the mainmaſt to be cut away—himſelf and the mate were upon the awning by the fore ſhoulds when the maſt went over board; and Capt. Cheſter going to cut away the fore braces was waſh'd over, and coming up under the veſſel's ſtern, ſpake to the people that were on the quarter-deck, who threw the bite of the main-ſheet to him; but whether he was hurt in going over, or it was ſo dark he could not ſee it, is uncertain, but he diſappeared immediately.—The veſſel lay on her beam ends about 3-4ths of an hour, before ſhe righted. The Gale continued about ſix hours, during which time and all the next day, the ſea made a conſtant breach over her. Some time the day after we erected a Jury Maſt, (the foremaſt going over ſoon after the mainmaſt) and on the 6th of October arrived at Antigua, where we refitted, and proceeded to New-London."

We are informed, that about a fortnight ago a veſſel from St. Euſtatia, was ſeized at Newport by the Captain of a Man of War, for having SIX Sets of Cups and Saucers on board—But upon Application to the Hon. Board of Commiſſioners at Boſton, they thought proper to releaſe the Veſſel.

We hear that Lieut. Dudingſton, who lately commanded the Gaſpee Schooner which was burnt at Providence, is daily expected at Boſton with a *Ship* of War under his command, given him as a Reward for paſt Services. ‖

BOSTON, Jan. 25. 1773.

Laſt Week we had ſeveral Falls of Snow, by which Perſons may reap great Advantage beſides that of having good Sleding, by following a Direction contained in an Extract from Dr. Rotheram, who in his Philoſophical Enquiry into the Nature and Properties of WATER, lately publiſhed, ſays,—"One Effect of SNOW, which I can aſſure my "Readers of is, That a certain Quantity of it, taken "up freſh from the Ground, and mixed with a "FLOUR PUDDING, will ſupply the Place of "EGGS, and make it equally light; the Quantity "allowed is Two Table Spoonfulls inſtead of ONE "EGG; and if this Proportion be much exceeded, "the Pudding will not adhere together, but will fall "to Pieces in boiling. I aſſert this from the Experience of my own Family; and any one who chuſes "to try it, will find it to be Fact."

On Thurſday laſt the Honorable Admiral Montagu return'd here from Rhode Iſland, and the Blue Flag is again hoiſted on board his Majeſty's Ship Captain in this Harbour. ◊

We hear the Commiſſioners ✓ for enquiring into the Circumſtances of burning the Gaſpee Schooner, lately mentioned to have met at Newport, have adjourned that Court to May next. vid pa. 302.

A Notification is inſerted in the laſt New Hampſhire Gazette, cautioning Perſons to beware of counterfeit Half-Johannes, as they are now currently paſſing there, finiſhed in ſuch a maſterly manner as to deceive, at firſt View, the niceſt Eye; but upon a narrow Inſpection the Deceit may be detected, the Cheek of the Image being jetted out on one ſide of them; the oppoſite a little hallowed; dated Anno 1759, and 1768, and appear new as tho' they were juſt coined.—By dropping them with one known to be good Gold, on Brick or Stone, the difference of Sound will prove them baſe Metal.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, Dec. 28*th.*

"We hear nothing new of an intereſting Nature ſtirring among us:—But your Town Meetings, Reſolves, &c. begin to excite the Attention of the People in theſe Parts."—

Laſt Week the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives voted a Salary of £.300 Lawful Money a Year to the Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court of this Province, and the Sum of £.250 to each of the other Juſtices of that Court. vid pa. 246.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Lyde ſailed from hence for London, in whom went Paſſengers Timothy Penny, Eſq; and Mr. Savage, Lieutenant of the Fowey.

Yeſterday Afternoon the Rev. Samſon Occom, Miniſter of the Goſpel and Miſſionary to his Brother Indians, preached at the Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe in Long Lane; and likewiſe again at the ſame Place in the Evening, to a very crowded Auditory.

MARRIED.] *James Cunningham,* Eſq; to Mrs. *Martha Chaloner,* Widow of the late Dr. *Chaloner,* of Newport, Rhode-Iſland.

Monday laſt Mr. William Campbell, who kept the Salutation Tavern at the North-End, was ſuddenly ſeized with a Fit, and expired inſtantly without any previous Complaint, in the 41ſt Year of his Age.

DIED.] Miſs *Catharine Henſhaw,* aged 85 Years, youngeſt Siſter of the late Colonel *Joſhua Henſhaw,* deceaſed.——Mrs. *Rachel Cole.*——Mrs. *Roberts,* Wife of Mr. *Luke Roberts,* Painter.—Mrs. *Collins,* Wife of Mr. *Collins,* Blackſmith.——Mr. *Jonathan Mabbs,* Cooper, aged 29 Years.——Mr. *Lemuel Blackman,* in the 21ſt Year of his Age.—Mrs. *Sarah Attwood,* aged 31, Wife of Capt. *Nath. Attwood.*——

At Chelſea, Mrs. *Elizabeth Tuttle,* aged 85, Wife of Mr. *Eliſha Tuttle.*

At Newbury-Port, *Joſeph Atkins,* Eſq; aged 93.

*** *The* New-York *Poſt is not come in at the Publication of this Paper.*——

On Thurſday next,

At ELEVEN in the Forenoon,

To be Sold by *Benjamin Church,*

At the uſual Place of Sale,

A great Variety of valuable ARTICLES,

Conſiſting of Broad-Cloths of all Colors, ſome ſuperfine—Ratteens—German Serges—Forreſt Cloths—Duffills—Bath Beavers—Shalloons—Tammies—Camblets—Calamancoes—Broglios—Dorſſetteens—Iriſh Hollands——Checks, &c. &c.——too many to be enumerated.——

——At XI o'Clock, A. M.——

On FRIDAY next, 11 o'Clock,

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

At *Bicker*'s Auction-Room,

Near the Conduit, Boſton,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

——amongſt which are——

20 Pieces fine Broad-Cloths,

12 Pieces Foreſt Cloths,

Kerſies—Plains—Ratteens—Duffil Blankets—

Iriſh Linens—Mancheſter Checks, &c.—

N. B. 1 neat Mohogany Bureau, 1 Caſe of Draws, 2 Feather Beds, 2 Sets of Chairs, 2 Mohogany Tables, 2 Sets of neat Burnt China, and a Variety of other Artiales.——

FRIDAY next—11 o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Neat Sterling Coſt, without any Charges, at the Store lately improved by *Ward Nicholas Boylſton,* next Door to Mr. *Francis Green's,*

A very large and valuable Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuited to all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated.——

Likewiſe to be Sold—enquire at ſaid Store,

Four valuable Negro Slaves that can be well recommended, two very good Chaiſe Horſes, a neat light Chariot and a two-wheeled Chaiſe.——Alſo ſeveral Pieces of rich and faſhionable Houſe-Furniture, &c. &c. &c. *January* 25, 1773.

TO BE SOLD Cheap for Caſh,

By Capt. *Robert Jarvis,*

At his Houſe near *Rowe*'s Wharf,

Right Sterling Red Port WINE in Quarter Caſks, or in Bottles by the Dozen; white Port per the Quarter Caſk; Sterling Madeira per the Quarter Caſk; Liſbon Lemmons per the Box; beſt Porter per the Caſk, or in Bottles by the Doz. Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck; Bohea Tea per the Cheſt; ſome very handſome Looking Glaſſes in Oval Frames of the neweſt Faſhion.

For LONDON,

The Ship *Sally, Ebenezer Symmes,* Commander, A fine new Ship, burthen 150 Tons, now laying at *John Hancock,* Eſq;'s Wharf, has fine Accommodations for Paſſengers, and has one Third of her Cargo engaged, and will Sail with all poſſible Speed. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board.

TO BE SOLD, at Wholeſale or Retail, by

Joſeph Palmer & Son,

At their STORE oppoſite the Golden-Ball, BOSTON,

Palmer's Common CHOCOLATE,

As cheap and good as any; excepting only, ſome which they make of a Superior Quality, fit for any Gentleman's Table.——Alſo, Cocoa, Sugars, Tea, Flour, Flax, Table Fiſh, Hollow-Ware, Glaſs Ware, Indigo, Raiſins, &c.——

N. B.—There are ENGLISH GOODS at ſaid Store, now ſelling off very cheap for Caſh, Weſt-India Goods, or any kind of Barter that may ſuit.

Mr. *Propert* acquaints the Gentlemen Subſcribers, that he intends to open the CONCERT at the Britiſh Coffee Houſe in Kingſtreet on Wedneſday the 3d Day of February: Wiſhes he could have had a larger Room, which by the next Seaſon he hopes to accompliſh, this being the beſt he can accommodate them at preſent: The Performer he expected is come, and he is alſo favour'd with the Band of the 64th: The little Boys under his Care will in a ſhort Time be able to perform, and doubts not but they will be able to Sing out of Mr. *Handel*'s Oratorios, as they have a very diſtinguiſhing Ear and Power of Voice: He returns Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen that are Lovers of the Art and have favor'd him with their Support, and aſſures them (as difficult as it may be) he will perſevere to exert his Abilities to give them all the Satisfaction in his Power.——Every Night will be performed ſelect Pieces upon the Harpſichord with accompaniament compos'd by the moſt celebrated Maſters of *Italy* and *London*; to begin at Half after Six.

N. B. As the Seaſon is ſo far advanced the Subſcription is a GUINEA for three Months.

TO BE SOLD cheap for Caſh.

A neat young HORSE, riſing four Years old, of a good Colour and well mark'd, Trots all, and would ſuit very well for a Sulkey: He is to be ſeen at Mr. *Bracket*'s, in School-Street.——The Reaſon of his being Sold is the Owner is going to reſide in Town, and has no farther Occaſion for him.——N. B. Enquire of the Printers.

This Day Publiſhed;

[*Price Two Shillings*]

And Sold by THOMAS LEVERETT, in Cornhill,

'Breaking of Bread,' in Remembrance of the dying Love of Christ, a Goſpel Inſtitution.

FIVE SERMONS,

In which the Inſtitution is explained; a general Obſervation of it recommended and enforced; Objections anſwered; and ſuch Difficulties, Doubts and Fears, relative to it, particularly mentioned, and removed, which have too commonly diſcouraged ſome from an Attendance at it, and proved to others a Source of Diſcomfort, in the Regard they have endeavoured to pay to it.——

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D.D.

Paſtor of the Firſt Church of Chriſt in Boston.

N. B. A few of Dr. *Chauncy*'s View of Epiſcopacy, as exhibited from the Fathers of the chriſtian Church, until the Cloſe of the ſecond Century, may be had at the ſame Place.

JUST Re-printed,

And to be Sold by R. Draper, *in Newbury-Street* *and* J. Boyles, *in Marlborough-Street,*

A SERMON

Preached at the Execution of MOSES PAUL, an INDIAN, who was executed at New-Haven, on the 2d of September, 1772, for the MURDER of Mr. MOSES COOK of Waterbury, on the 7th of December, 1771. Preached at the Deſire of ſaid PAUL,

By SAMSON OCCOM.

Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Miſſionary to the Indians.

The honeſt Simplicity and Goſpel Sincerity that appears in the above Sermon, induced moſt Families in Connecticut to purchaſe them—The Plainneſs of Speech to his Brother Indians againſt the Sin of Drunkenneſs is ſtriking, and his Addreſs to the Indian that was then to be executed very affecting.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

And Sold by T. & J Fleet, *and* Edes & Gill,

The Votes and Proceedings of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in Town-Meeting aſſembled, according to Law. To which is prefixed, as Introductory, an atteſted Copy of a Vote of the Town at a preceeding Meeting.

☞ All Perſons indebted for this Paper, whoſe Accounts have been above 12 Months ſtanding, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON, January* 23, 1773.

ENTERED IN.

Grealy from Philadelphia; Gorham from Maryland.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Skimmer to South-Carolina; DeSelvier to Weſt-Indies; Manſir to Maryland; Cook to Europe; Freeman to Halifax.

CLEARED-OUT.

Edwards & Smith for Virginia; Hunter for Madeira; Kiſſick and Parker for Weſt-indies; Tyler for Jamaica; Billings for New-London; Lyde for London.

‖ vid page 97–101 ◊ vid page 219. ✓ see Index under Commiſsioners.
& see Index under Towns
(1) See Charter pa. 1077. vol. 2. * vid in Index ...

Meſſ'rs FLEETS,

Pleaſe to give the following Letter a Place in thy next, and thee will oblige thy conſtant Reader.

A Letter from a QUAKER.

Friends,

WE thought it beſt to make ſome reply to thy Letter and little Book, in which thee does tell us that the people were legally aſſembled: Upon looking into the Charter we find nothing impowering Towns to call Meetings and act upon ſuch matters as thee has entered upon; we muſt therefore judge thy meetings and actions are illegal. Thee does tell us of natural rights; but we underſtand that when thee didſt enter into civil communities theſe were given up, ſo that no man has a right now to judge and determine his *own* cauſe—nor kill nor offer violence to his neighbour, which he had a right to do in a ſtate of nature. Thee does tell of religious rights, which are to be known only by the laws of the great Lawgiver of the Church—but inſtead of him thee does quote one John Locke, and Acts of Parliament which is nothing to the caſe—Thee does tell us of Liberties of the Subjects; but we would have thee conſider that thee is but a Party, and has no right to ſettle the matter without the other Party—Thee does call GEORGE by many hard names, which thee didſt never learn from the Goſpel, which forbids to ſpeak evil of dignities—We tell thee friends we eſteem GEORGE a good ſort of a Man, and that by him we enjoy great quietneſs, that he is willing every Man ſhould worſhip God according to his conſcience, and enjoy what he has peaceably, which the Town of Boſton is not.——Thee does tell us that GEORGE gives inſtructions to *Thomas*; now we would have thee conſider that *Thomas* is GEORGE's ſervant; and does not every one of thee think thee has a right to tell his ſervant how to conduct: But if thee has any thing againſt GEORGE thee ſhould tell him of it, and aſk the reaſon of his conduct, or ſend to him to come and give his reaſons: Our law judges no man before it hear him—Thee does tell us that Superior Judges ought to be as independent as poſſible; we think if they muſt be dependent it is much better they depend on GEORGE than on a fickle inconſtant multitude, who will cry Hoſanna to day and crucify to morrow; and we would remind thee that thy truſty *Joſeph* lately told thy Aſſembly that if they did not make better proviſion for the Superior Judges, GEORGE would ſettle a ſalary upon them; but thee wouldſt not take the warning—Thee does tell us that GEORGE invades thy Rights and Privileges, and takes away thy Money without thy conſent, and does thee not do the ſame, do not all the Towns in this Government, and does not thy General Aſſembly, from thoſe whom they do not allow to vote whether their money ſhall be taken from them, or to what purpoſes it ſhall be applied; and do not they ſettle property between private Perſons without ever allowing them the privilege of Jury, which thee ſays is the eſſential right of an Engliſhman.——Oh! Boſton, thee art full of tumults and diſorders from the beginning; honeſt *Winthrop* was obliged to prorogue thy General Aſſembly to Cambridge, to prevent thee making diſturbance in the Court—Thee didſt drive out friend Shirley—We adviſe thee to be a little more quiet, or we advertiſe thee of the evil coming on thee—Honeſt GEORGE's patience is almoſt tired, and if thee does not repent he will ſoon lop thee from thy brethren, and make thee a military government, that thee mayeſt no more hatch Cockatrice Eggs, which breed Serpents to poiſon thee People.

Andrew Tremulus.

Quakerfield, 23d Day of the 12th Month 1772.

vid pa. 225

JUST IMPORTED and TO BE SOLD,

By Samuel A. Otis,

At STORE No. 1. BUTLER's-Row,

Bohea TEA by the Cheſt, Hundred or Dozen,
Loaf Sugar, doub. & ſingle refin'd,
Hyſon Tea of the firſt Quality, 4 Dollars per lb.
Beſt Durham Muſtard,
Pepper, Brimſtone,
Lead, Copperaſs,
And other Groceries,

Ruſſia & Ravens Duck
Cod Lines, Twine,
Shot, Nails, Glaſs & Hard Ware,
Alſo, as uſual,
New England Rum per Gallon,
Chocolate per box or dozen,
Sugars per Barrel,
Barr Iron and Anchors,
Firkin Butter, &c.

A few Packs of moſt excellent SHEEPS WOOL.

☞ As ſaid OTIS is determined in future to deal only for Caſh, Cuſtomers may depend upon the loweſt Advance upon all Articles.——

Ship Bread & New Flour

of the beſt Quality, to be Sold on board the Schooner Sally, John Kent Maſter, at the Town-Dock,

Very Cheap for Caſh.

☞ Said Kent intends for Virginia as ſoon as he has diſpoſed of his Cargo, and would take in Freight upon moderate Terms.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO large well-finiſhed Dwelling-HOUSES; one ſituate in Milk-Street, oppoſite the Ropewalk; the other a large Brick Houſe ſituate in Horn-Lane. Enquire of the Printers.

William Bant

Has received by the laſt Veſſels from LONDON, *a general Aſſortment of* WINTER GOODS, *which he will ſell, by Wholeſale and Retail at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, at his Store fronting* DOCK-SQUARE.

N.B. *A fine Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable colour'd* BROAD-CLOTHS.——

A few Hampers of LONDON PORTER.—

☞ Thoſe Perſons who will favor him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being well uſed.

Boſton, Nov. 25. 1772. tbe

Lee and Jones

Have for Sale at their STORE near the Swing Bridge,

At the loweſt Advance,

A Large Aſſortment of

WINTER GOODS.

Stationary, China Cups and Saucers, Gold & Silver Laces, and Buttons, a great Variety of Ladies Silks.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gun Powder, Brimſtone, Nails, Glaſs, &c. &c.

☞ A few Pipes of Fyal WINE.

TO BE SOLD BY

Grant Webſter

At the Intelligence Office,

In the Way leading down to *Treat's* Wharf,

Cheſhire Cheeſe, Chocolate by the Box, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, brown ditto, Weſt India Rum, Engliſh Duck, Cordage, Glaſs Ware, Madeira and Teneriffe Wine, Lynn Shoes, ſeveral Pair of large Scales, a genteel new Chaiſe and Chair, ſeveral Houſes in Town, & Farms in the Country, 2 Sloop of 100 Tons, and one of 70 Tons, 1 Brigantine of 80 Tons, and 1 Schooner of 25 Tons; a Quantity of ſquare Pine Timber, and ſundry other Articles cheap for Caſh.

£. 400, L. M. to be Let at ſaid Office.

Wanted, a Brig of 140 or 150 Tons, that is not too much worn.

The Eſtate of *Ebenezer Gorham*, jun. late of *Barnſtable*, Mariner deceaſed, being repreſented Inſolvent, and twelve Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: The Commiſſioners appointed by the Hon. *James Otis*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Barnſtable*, to receive and examine the ſame, give Notice, that they ſhall attend ſaid Service at the Houſe of *Cornelius Crocker*, Innholder in *Barnſtable*, on the ſecond Monday in each of the following Months next coming, viz. March, April, May, September, October and November, from Five o'Clock till Eight Afternoon.

Dated at *Barnſtable*, December 1. A. D. 1772.

To be Sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,

Coming to Chriſt;

Or Faith in his Blood of Sprinkling.

A SERMON preached at *Northbridge*, Lord's Day, November 29th 1772. By *Aaron Hutchinſon*, A.M. late Paſtor of the Church in *Grafton*.

Any Perſon who has a Negro Man or Woman to diſpoſe of, that can be well recommended, may hear of a Purchaſer, by applying to the Printers.

New-York Ale & Beer, Pig Iron, Flour, Choice Indigo, beſt Bohea & Souchong Tea, beſt Old Madeira Wine, Albany Peaſe, Gun Powder, a few Barrels of good Newtown Pippins, to be Sold

By HENRY LLOYD,

at Warehouſe No. 5. on the Long Wharf.

Caſh given for Flax Seed if bro't in ſpeedily.

This Day is Publiſhed,

(Price One Piſtareen)

Sold by JOHN FLEEMING, oppoſite the South Door of the Town-Houſe,

FLEEMING'S REGISTER

For New-England and Nova-Scotia,

With an Almanack for 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

For no Fault (only that of Breeding too faſt)

A healthy Negro Woman that can do any Houſhold Buſineſs. She is ſtrictly honeſt, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

N. B. A healthy Negro Male Child to be given to the Perſon who may buy her.

Brown SUGARS, very good,

Suitable for Shops,

To be Sold in large or ſmall Quantities,

By *John Baker*, North End.

Likewiſe choice DUMB FISH.

IMPORTED

In ſundry Veſſels lately arrived from ENGLAND, by

Smith & Atkinſon,

and now opening at their Store in King-Street,

A large & general Aſſortment of Piece Goods,

Suitable for the FALL TRADE,

Which would be equally tedious & unneceſſary to enumerate here. Theſe Goods have been purchaſed on the beſt Terms, and will be ſold (by WHOLESALE only) at ſuch Rates as they encourage all Retailers in Town and Country, as well thoſe who uſually import their Goods as others, to apply for ſuch Articles as may be needful to compleat their Aſſortments; there being at all Seaſons at the above Store a great Variety of PIECE GOODS.——

N. B. Gun-Powder, Engliſh Sail Duck, &c. &c.

POT-ASH KETTLES caſt at *Saliſbury*, from the beſt Mountain Ore. Alſo PIG IRON.

Due Encouragement will be given to thoſe who pay Ready Money.

IRISH-LINNENS.

William Scott,

At the Iriſh-Linnen Store in Ann-Street,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON,

Has juſt imported from IRELAND,

a large Quantity of 3 4—7 8th & yard wide Linnes, of all Prices, Diapers, Clouting ditto, Huckabuck, Dowlaſs, Table-Cloths, 9-8th wide Sheetings, white Ticking, brown Holland, &c.

At ſaid Store are alſo to be ſold by Wholeſale and Retail (being a freſh Importation) a great Variety of European and India Goods, among which are, Broad Cloths, Lamſkins, Coatings, Baizes, &c. Silk and Worſted Stuffs, Poplins, Crapes, Denmark Luſtres, Miſſionets, Dorſetteens, Camblets, Worſted Damaſks, &c. Sattins, Capuchin Silks all Colours, with Lace and Fur Trimmings, Ducapes, ſtriped and plain Luteſtrings, Engliſh Damaſks, &c.

A large Aſſortment of Ribbons, Gauzes, ſtrip'd and flower'd Jaconet, and ⅞ wide Book Muſlin of all prices.

Jerſey, Aberdeen knit and Patent ribb'd Men Worſted Hoſe, ditto plain in all Colours, for Men, Women and Children.

With too great a Multiplicity of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon to be enumerated in an Advertiſement. All which will be ſold at the loweſt reduced Prices for Ready Money only.

Excellent Glouceſter Cheeſe, French Indigo, Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c. Patent Cakes for making the Liquid ſhining Blacking for Shoes and Leather Bottom Chairs, &c.

A Number of low-pric'd bound Books of Divinity, Bibles, Teſtaments, &c.

Choice Weſt India RUM,

A few Hogſheads to be Sold,

By *Joſhua Blanchard*,

At his Store on Dock-Square, BOSTON.

Richard Cranch

Informs ſuch of his Friends as may want to have CLOCKS clean'd or mended, that they may have them done at his Shop, by a Clock-maker lately from LONDON, who will do them carefully and at a reaſonable Rate.

LOST on the Road, within five Miles of Boſton, a white Cornelian SEAL, ſet in Gold: Any Perſon who may find it, and will bring it to the Printers, ſhall be well rewarded.

TO BE LET

Two large convenient Brick Dwelling Houſes, with good Cellars and Wells of Water, ſituated in Corn-Court, near Faneuil Hall Market. Enquire of Mrs. *Boylſton*, at the Head of School Street, or of the Printers hereof.

Juſt Publiſhed by Subſcription.

A Candid Diſquiſition on the Principles and Practices of the moſt Antient and Honorable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS; Together with ſome Strictures on the Origin, Nature, and Deſign of that Inſtitution; Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the moſt Noble and moſt Worſhipful HENRY DUKE OF BEAUFORT, Grand Maſter. To which is added, the ſtanding BY-LAWS of the reſpective LODGES, and alſo a Number of MASONS SONGS, &c. &c.—

By WELLINS CALCOTT, P. M.

It would be out of Character to ſay any Thing by Way of Recommendation of the above Book, as it has met with the Approbation of all who have peruſed it.——The Subſcribers are deſired to call or ſend for their Books.——A few of which may be had from the Undertaker, WILLIAM M'ALPINE, printed for thoſe who had not an Opportunity of becoming Subſcribers, if called for ſoon.———

To be Let by *Jacob Royall*,

A SHOP and ROOM, ſuitable for Engliſh Goods, next Door to Mr. *Tyler's*, Ann Street, Town Dock.

BOSTON, Printed by T. & J FLEET.

| see page, 1117 ✓ see page, 1085. ∫ see Charter pa, 1077, vol, 2. ℓ page, 1089 ∫ page 1106

~ page, 1107. ∫ see Letter to Mr Hawley pa, 163. 2 pa, 1100. = pa, 1110